

## FESLER ON TRIAL

For Producing The Death of  
Otie Cardwell.

The Preliminary Examination  
In Progress Before Justice  
Fisher.



DR. F. B. FESLER.

The preliminary trial of Dr. F. B. Fesler, of this city, charged with malpractice in the case of Otie Cardwell, which resulted in her death at the home of Mrs. Margaret Andrews in Sedalia, Monday evening February second, was begun before Justice Fisher at 10:40 o'clock this morning. The state is represented by Prosecuting Attorney Geo. Longan and G. W. Barnett; the defense by Messrs. Sangree & Lamm and Hon. W. D. Steele.

The court room was packed close with people eager to hear every detail in the sensational case. Prominent in audience stood the tall form of the gray-haired father, whose manner betokened parental affection for his dead daughter, no matter how grievously she may have erred in conduct which brought her to a mysterious and untimely death. The first witness examined was

DR. E. MUEHL.

I am coroner of Pettis county. I am a physician and surgeon. Was called to view body and hold post-mortem on Miss Otie Cardwell February 5, assisted by Drs. Longan and well formed woman, about 22 years old. Found evidence of peritonitis. Removed womb and its appendages. I measured it. Then opened cavity of womb, and inspected internal parts. [Explains in surgical terms the various stages of the examination of the womb and arrived at conclusion that deceased showed evidence of brief pregnancy; also showed signs which, in his opinion, disclosed a forcible abortion.] Could not discover any other cause for the death. The abortion was produced by some person competent for the business. From condition of parts at time of post-mortem, the operation may have been performed two weeks prior. I graduated at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1882. Have practiced at Indianapolis, Albnqueque and Sedalia. This was my first examination of a case of supposed abortion. Had never seen the woman before. She was dead when I saw her. I had talked with Spahr about the case before I made examination of the body. He asked me to make inquest on strength of note from Prosecut' Attorney Longan. I made two examinations of the dead woman's womb in my office subsequent to the one I made at Ramsey's undertaking rooms on the day of the inquest. I preserved the womb in a solution of alcohol. I found nothing different from what I found in my first examination.

DR. DRESEL.

Am a physician, was called on Friday, January 30, to attend Miss Cardwell. Found her sick and feverish. Mr. Perdue came after me to go out call on a patient. Went out and saw Dr. Leabo first. [Here a hot discussion arose between prosecution and defense as to whether Dresel's motives in going to see Dr. Leabo should be admitted.] I went from Dr. Leabo's to East Broadway. I got there at 10:30 in the morning. Stayed there fifteen minutes. Saw Mr. Andrews and patient there. Patient was very sick, had fever, had vomiting, diarrhoea, legs drawn up, pulse 102; her trouble seemed to be suffering with peritonitis. Did not administer medicine. Was there on the following morning. She was in the same condition. Saw there, this time, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. James Perdue. Was there again in the afternoon of same day. Patient was no better. Did not change character of prescriptions I had given previously. Was there that evening. Had sent for nurse. Patient in same condition. Was there Sunday morning following. Mrs. Andrews and a colored woman were there. Was there Sunday afternoon. Patient no better. Was there at

tersupper. Dr. Overstreet was with me. We held consultation. Went back Monday morning. Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Leabo were there. Was there almost all morning. Dr. Leabo went with and came away with me. Was there Monday afternoon. Drs. Leabo, Yancey and Overstreet, were with me. Dr. Overstreet performed the operation, assisted by Yancey and me. Stayed there till operation was over, went away and came back. This was last time I saw her alive. Next time I saw her was at Ramsey's undertaking rooms, I think on Tuesday. In my opinion the cause of her death was peritonitis. I assisted in the post-mortem. Dr. Muehl was the operator. I took down notes. Peritoneum showed signs of inflammation. Womb was enlarged and thickened. Dr. Muehl cut open womb. I saw spot where there appeared to be an ovum attached. In my opinion the manner of removing the ovum was done by some instrument. It might have been detached 8 or 10 days. My opinion as to cause of peritonitis in this particular case is that it was abortion. I had a talk with Dr. Fesler regarding case at near 6 o'clock Friday afternoon prior to the girl's death. Had no other conversation with Fesler regarding case. Ovum was removed before I was called to see patient; that is my opinion. When Drs. Overstreet, Yancey and I were at house, Overstreet performed operation and I administered ether to prevent pain in patient. Embalming fluid had been injected 48 hours before the post-mortem. It was cavity or abdominal embalming. At post mortem the womb and appendages were examined. At post-mortem examination we consumed about 3/4 of an hour. Peritonitis may arise from many causes. Dr. Muehl measured the womb. It was enlarged. Dead girl would weigh about 160 pounds. Womb seemed to be larger than a healthy womb. The length, breadth and thickness of womb were enlarged. The width was correspondingly enlarged. I have dissected four women, some of them child bearing. Appearance of womb indicated ante mortem inflammation. The presence of the ovum or egg indicated inception, of course. While this ovum is developing we call it in course of. Could not swear positively there had been an embryo in the womb. I kept imperfect note of the examination of womb.

DR. YANCEY

was called to see Miss Cardwell on February 4. Dr. Overstreet called and asked if I would assist in an operation. Soon after we got Dr. Dresel and Dr. Leabo came. I did not make a close or critical examination. I examined her enough however to satisfy me that she was suffering from a very violent form of peritonitis. Dr. Overstreet made an incision to relieve the peritoneum. We washed out the abdominal cavity. The cause of death was evidently peritonitis. I do not know what caused the peritonitis.

MRS. MARGARET ANDREWS.  
Reside at 502 East Broadway, am a widow. Keep boarders. Lived there since 1st of Feb. 1891. When she first came to my house on Thursday evening. Miss Cardwell did not tell me her name. She told me she came from Windsor to look after work. Said she would like to stay with me a day or two and I consented. She didn't look well. Acted timid and strange. On Saturday evening her nose began to bleed. Was sick Sunday—had a chill. Was taken to her bed Monday. She went away from house Friday next day after she came and once on Saturday. Saw her at no other place but at my house. She had a room to herself, upstairs. My oldest boy is 25; the other two boys are younger. She complained of pains in her side. Dr. Leabo came twice before I sent for Dr. Fesler. It was on Monday that he came once, and once either before or after. I sent for Dr. Fesler Monday night about 10:30. I saw him when he came. I introduced him to the lady in her room. Nothing was done while I was in the room. She said she had been sick 4 or 5 weeks. I left Dr. Fesler in the room with the girl. I left room about 11 o'clock and went to bed. Next time I saw Dr. Fesler was when he left my house next morning early; he called to me and said the young lady would soon be all right. He next came Wednesday, and asked if she had taken the medicine regularly which he had left. Next saw the doctor Thursday at dinner time. I think he changed her medicine. Dr. Dresel came Thursday afternoon, I think. Girl died Monday evening 20 minutes to 6. During intervening time between Fesler's first call, and Dresel's, Dr. Leabo was at my house—I think on Wednesday. After Dr. Fesler had been there Monday, girl

said she felt better, but was sick in bed. She complained of pain in her side. Her bedclothes were stained with blood. I saw blood stains there Wednesday. Sunday there were blood clots in the chamber. There was a strange odor about the bed. She never realized she was going to die. At the hour of going to press, the trial was still in progress.

Died.

W. L. Smith, of Clifton City, died last night at 9 o'clock of pneumonia. His body will be sent to Peru, Indiana, for interment. He was 36 years of age.

—KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES are like many remedies are perfectly harmless they contain no injurious substance, and will stop any kind of a headache, will prevent headaches caused by over indulgence of foot or drink late at night. Price 25 cents for sale by

Aug. Fleischmann, corner Fourth and Ohio.  
Mertz & Hale, 210 Ohio.  
O. W. Smith, 916 East Third.

## A SUITER'S WOES.

Sensational Lye Affair Isen d  
a Novel Suit for Damages.

Collinsville, Conn., February 20.—When Milo Ridwell, one of Collinsville's most prominent young men, mounted his horse and rode away one day last week, it was not known where he was going nor when he would return. On Friday his father, Lawyer W. W. Ridwell, received a telegram from him to come to Westfield, Mass., at once. The elder Ridwell did so, and instituted suit against Wm. Warren, of Westfield, in behalf of his son, claiming \$10,000 for false imprisonment.

Back of this story is a love affair. A year ago Arthur Warren, a young man of a prominent Westfield family, came to Collinsville. He became acquainted with the village belle. Apparently it was a case of love at first sight. The announcement was made that the two were engaged. Like gentlemen, though defeated, the Collinsville beaux withdrew and left Warren to enjoy the conquest. He soon went home, and for a time letters passed between the young couple, but proved to be of a fickle nature, and his letters finally ceased. Then the parents of the young woman intimated to Milo Bidwell, who had been their choice for a son-in-law from the start that now was his time to go in and win. The idea struck him favorably and he soon became a most devoted slave to the young woman. She accepted him and promised that in the spring she would fix the wedding day. In order to have a home ready for his bride, Bidwell purchased a corner lot on one of the handomest streets in this village, and had plans drawn for a \$3,000 house. Bidwell was about to consult the young woman as to the furnishings, when Warren came to Collinsville again. This was a few weeks ago, but he called on his fiancée, pleaded his cause so eloquently that she forgave his former fickleness, threw over Bidwell, and promised to wed him and no other. Bidwell determined to be revenged. The girl's notes to him he had laid away. These he decided to show to Warren in the hope that their loving tenderness would disgust Warren.

So when Milo mounted his pony last Tuesday, he had in his overcoat pockets a number of tender epistles, which he proposed to take to Westfield for Warren's perusal. The story—so he tells it now—is that Wm. Warren, a brother of Arthur, the lover, met him at a hotel and read several of the letters. Then he was escorted by the brother to the office of Warren Whip and Thread Company, where he was met by a physician who felt of his pulse and pronounced him insane. Thereupon Warren had him arrested as a lunatic and a dangerous person, and he was locked up in a police station all night. The next morning he was released, and he at once telegraphed to his father. Meanwhile the preparations for the wedding of the Westfield wooer and the Collinsville coquette are being made, and the day is fixed immediately after Lent.

## SHERMAN AT REST.

The Old Soldier's Body Laid  
Away With All the Honor  
a Nation Could  
Bestow.

Thousands of People View The  
Imposing Funeral Services  
in the City of His  
Burial.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—St. Louis today was not dressed in sombre-hued raiment. Few buildings or public edifices bore the black crepe, but St. Louis mourned her loss with as deep a feeling as if these symbols were legion. Flags all over the city were at half mast. Some of the largest buildings and stores were draped, and in many windows were to be seen black-framed pictures of the dead general. The business of the city was entirely suspended, and the streets filled with her people, all of whom, young and old, white and black, seemed to feel the loss of a noble hearted friend and citizen.

The day was all that could be desired, so far as sunshine and cool, clear air were concerned. Discomfort prevailed only on foot. A recent snow, followed by several days of rain, left the streets, where there were no granite pavements, in a thoroughly muddy condition. And to this rain-storm is due largely the meager mourning decorations. But the bad condition of streets and roads could not prevent the people of the city and of the country for miles around from doing honor to the remains of the great commander. They crowded the streets through which the procession was to pass, by the thousands, yes, hundred thousands, until it seemed as if the sidewalks, doorsteps and stands could not hold one more.

## THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

At the Union depot and in all the streets in the immediate vicinity the crowds of people were just as great, as further up town. At 8 o'clock the crush there was probably greater, as almost every one wanted to see the funeral train come in. It arrived at 8:15, and it crossed the bridge, a salute from a nearby battery announced its approach. Emerging from the tunnel, it was compelled to proceed slowly while the police cleared the tracks of people. The train entered the station on the track nearest Poplar street and stopped with the door of the funeral car opposite the main carriage entrance on Poplar street. On the platform were Gov. D. R. Francis with his staff and the members of the general reception committee, headed by Messrs. James C. Veatman and Henry Hitchcock.

## GREETED BY GOVERNOR FRANCIS.

As soon as the train stopped Governor Francis boarded the car Lancaster and paid his respects to Generals Schofield and Howard and other military officers accompanying the funeral party. After an exchange of greetings the governor and representatives of the general committee and of Ransom post were introduced to the members of the cabinet and to Lieutenants Fitch and Thacker. The last two gentlemen were informed that everything was in readiness for the funeral and that the procession would start at 11 o'clock promptly.

Meantime outside the depot the military companies were moving in position. The caisson on which the body was to be borne from the train to its last resting place was standing on Poplar street at the entrance of the carriage way. It was from Battery E, First artillery, and was under Lieutenant Wilson, with Sargeant Cannon in immediate charge. It was drawn by six bay horses. The riders were the men who worked the Hotchkiss gun at the battle of Wounded Knee creek during the recent Indian war. They belonged to the Seventh cavalry, known as the "Fighting Seventh." Their names are Privates Malloy Ryan and Krauss. The body bearers were eight sergeants four of them—Sergeants Connelly, Lange, Hennessey and Ziegner—were from the Seventh cavalry. The other four—Sergeants Hudemann, Lavy,

French and Donohugh—were from Battery E, First artillery. In front of the caisson on Poplar street was the Twelfth infantry from Fort Leavenworth under Colonel Townsend, drawn up in line facing the depot. On the opposite side of the street were members of the Ransom post who were to act as guard of honor. The horse that was to be led behind the caisson, equipped with the dead general's saddle, bridle, boots and spurs followed next the caisson. He was a black horse, belonging to Troop D, Seventh cavalry of Fort Riley, Kas., and was brought from there especially for this purpose. He was led by Sergeant George H. Rathguber. The horse on this occasion was not covered with a black cloth, as was done in the funeral parade at New York.

Immediately after the arrival of General Merritt, the eight body bearers took up positions at the car door—four on each side. Directly behind them stood the honorary pall bearers:

Military—Major General John Pope, Brevet Major General Amos Beckwith, Brevet Major General A. J. Smith, Brevet Major General John W. Turner, Brevet General Willard Warner, Brevet General John Barriger, Commander Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N.

Citizens—Judge Samuel Treat, Colonel George E. Leighton, Colonel Charles Parsons, Byron Sherman, Esq., Daniel S. Harrison, Isaac Sturgeon, Thomas E. Tutt, R. P. Tansey.

Ranged in line on each side of the entrance were the military and public officials who had accompanied the remains from New York; also General Merritt and staff and Governor Francis and staff. Three companies of Ransom post assisted the six sergeants in charge to lift the casket out through the car door to the shoulders of the waiting body-bearers. As the end of the flag-covered oaken box was passed through the door every head was uncovered and silence reigned supreme. As they started to the waiting caisson the Twelfth infantry presented arms, flags were dipped and the regimental band played Playell's well known hymn. Many, many hearts were touched; the veterans and comrades of the dead general could be seen crying on all sides. General Howard and Slocum were so overcome that they could not speak for several minutes.

The casket was placed on the caisson and strapped. On it were placed the hat and sword of him who lay inside. Colonel Townsend gave the order to march and the Twelfth infantry wheeled into line and marched up the Eleventh street to the corner of Clark street. Here they halted. Then the caisson moved slowly to place. On each side of it walked the military body bearers, and behind it the 400 members of Ransom post.

The saddle horse bearing the riding equipments of General Sherman was led just behind the caisson. The members and relative of the Sherman family entered coaches and were driven into place next to the guard of honor. Behind were carriages in which were the people who had come from New York: Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Judge Hough and Major Randolph, Secretary Rusk, Assistant Secretary Grant, Carlos S. Greeley and Capt. Kingsberry, ex-President Hayes, General Schofield, Governor Stanford and Lieutenant Anderson, Generals Howard, Slocum, Broadhead and Lieutenant Howard; General Alger, James E. Veatman, Colonel McCroory and Colonel James D. Moore.

At 11:10 o'clock General Merritt gave the order to march. The funeral column was made up of six divisions, composed of the regular military escort as provided by army regulations, Grand Army posts, Loyal Legion, Sons of Veterans, civic societies, state militia of Missouri and Ohio, legislatures of Missouri, Illinois and Kansas, governors of states and staffs, unorganized bodies and citizens in carriages and on foot.

The route of the funeral procession from the depot to Calvary cemetery—a distance of nearly eight miles—was through some of the principal streets and avenues of St. Louis and the business portion of the city.

The entrance to the cemetery was by the rear gate. The larger part of the military remained outside of the cemetery. The services at the grave were of a military character, the only exception being the reading of a few passages of Scripture and the making of a prayer by Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the deceased general. A military salute was fired at the grave. Thousands of people were present at the ceremonies.

—Hot Springs Skin Soap being prepared principally from the evaporated waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, is delightful for the toilet. For sale by

Aug. Fleischmann, corner Fourth and Ohio.  
Mertz & Hale, 210 Ohio.  
O. W. Smith, 916 East Third.

## CAPITAL REMOVAL.

A "Bomb Shell" Explodes in the  
House at Jefferson City  
this Morning

In the Shape of a Concurrent  
Resolution Looking Toward  
the Removal of the Capital  
to Sedalia.

Jefferson City, Mo. Feb. 20.—[Special.]—For sometime a quiet movement has been on foot among the younger and more progressive members of the House looking to the removal of the capital from this city to Sedalia, not alone because the capitol building here is unworthy of the great commonwealth of Missouri and that the location is in itself inconvenient, but that already hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on the capitol, without either making it secure or yet sufficiently ample in its accommodations for state purposes. At the meeting of the Thirty-fifth general assembly it will be remembered that over \$250,000 were appropriated for repairing and improving the capitol, but that this sum was merely a drop in the bucket and entirely inadequate to meet the requirements which the antiquated building demands. Fearing that the Thirty-sixth general assembly might be asked to appropriate another sum from the people's hard earned money, as was stated in the beginning of this dispatch, a movement looking toward a prevention of such an appropriation was quietly inaugurated and this morning a concurrent resolution was introduced in the house by Mr. C. P. Hawkins of Dunklin county looking toward the removal of the capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia.

The resolution created great excitement in the house and Mr. McIntyre representative from Cole county and Mr. Tubbs of Osage were immediately on their feet ready for battle.

The resolution will come up again Monday, and from present appearances the determined position taken in the matter by those who believe that the capital has already remained too long in "sleepy hollow," will cause it to pass the house. What the senate may do, is a matter for conjecture, but it is generally believed by those who understand the inside workings and the view generally taken of the question, that the senate will look with favor on the Queen City as Missouri's future capital.

Hon. C. P. Hawkins who introduced the resolution is a young man of ability and clear sightedness, he is conservative in his opinions, but firm in his convictions and is the right man to urge Sedalia's claims. He is one of the most brilliant and popular men in the legislature.

## A Noted Missourian Gone.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 21.—The citizens of Columbia were shocked last night by the announcement of the death of Prof. M. M. Fisher of the state university.

For several weeks Dr. Fisher had been quite ill, with hope for his recovery and fear of his death alternating. During the past week, however, he had gradually sunk and at 6:30 o'clock last evening death relieved his suffering. At his bedside were his wife and children, his aged mother, Mrs. James M. Fisher, and his sister of Mattoon, Ill., and a few other relatives.

By Dr. Fisher's death Missouri loses one of her greatest educators and in thousands of households will there be sorrow.

Funeral services will be conducted Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the university chapel by the Rev. Dr. Marquis of Fulton, after which the remains will be laid to rest in the Columbia cemetery with Masonic honors.

## More Gold Found.

Gainesville, Texas, Feb. 20.—The gold excitement in Montague county continues to run high, and prospectors from all parts of the country are flocking to the newly discovered Eldorado. New discoveries of very rich lodes of silver and gold are reported to have been made this week near Bowie, in the western part of that county, while those that have already created such widespread excitement are situated in the eastern portion of the county near Hardy and St. Joe, 20 miles west of Gainesville.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE